

USAID/Jamaica
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/13/2003

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703-351-4006 Ext 106

Fax: 703-351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Portions released on or after July 1, 2003

A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: Jamaica, which celebrated its fortieth anniversary as an independent nation during 2002, is a constitutional parliamentary democracy with strong democratic traditions, an outspoken and vibrant press, and an open market economy. In late October 2002, Jamaica held an island-wide general election as required by its constitution. The polls were generally peaceful and the process transparent. The People's National Party, elected for a historic fourth term, will serve for up to five years.

Key sectors in the Jamaican economy are bauxite, tourism, and services. Services employ about 60% of the labor force, industry approximately 19%, and agriculture (sugar, bananas, coffee, and vegetable) employs about 12%. Traditional agriculture is increasingly non-competitive, although high-value non-traditional exports can be competitive in more developed markets. Also noteworthy is the fact that with an estimated 1.5 million Jamaicans residing in the U.S., Jamaica receives approximately US\$960 million yearly in the form of remittances. This financial flow accounts for 13% of GDP and is among the highest volume of remittances per capita in the Western Hemisphere. Even so, Jamaica has suffered from a deteriorating economic environment through most of the past decade, with a financial sector collapse in 1996 exacerbating its substantial debt load. Continued tight monetary and fiscal policies have helped slow inflation and stabilize Jamaica's exchange rate. Serious problems include high interest rates, low productivity and lack of competitiveness in the private sector, a widening merchandise trade deficit, and excessive and inefficient bureaucracies which have limited growth. Unemployment is high (16%) and under employment is pervasive.

The economy has shown some stability, with inflation at 8.7% for the calendar year 2001 and trending toward 7% for 2002. There has also been a relatively stable exchange rate resulting from the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) intervention using funds from the Net International Reserves to defend the local currency. However, this has been at the expense of a worsening debt portfolio with the total debt stock increasing to 147% of GDP (2001) from 111% (2000). With over 64% of the fiscal budget going toward debt servicing, the GOJ is tightly constrained in pursuing social programs. The deteriorating balance of trade reflects poorer-than-projected performance in key traditional sectors such as tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing. The devastating flood rains in May and September 2002 caused extensive damage to agriculture and road infrastructure and also impacted negatively on manufacturing. At the same time, tourism is still reeling from the low travel confidence in North America due to terrorists' threats. While the government has achieved some steady decline in interest rates, they still remain very high. High interest rates, along with high production costs, slow recovery in the US economy, and rising world oil prices dampen the prospects of sustained improvement in the economy.

Depressed economic conditions and the presence of the drug trade have contributed to increase civil unrest and skyrocketing criminal activity. In 2002, more than 1,000 people were murdered on the island. Jamaica's short- to medium-term prospects depend on successfully addressing the drug/crime nexus, careful debt management and exercise of fiscal restraint, reduction of barriers to investment, and creation of an enabling environment favoring increased productivity and regional and global trade.

With the exception of risks to youth (high fertility, STDs, and violence), Jamaica's health indicators compare well with other countries, both in the Caribbean and globally. Life expectancy has increased from 69.0 in 1970-1975 to 74.8 in 1995-2000. The infant mortality rate is 20.5 per 1000, with 95% of births attended by trained personnel. HIV/AIDS is also a serious threat to the island, although Jamaica has fared better than a number of its Caribbean neighbors, with a prevalence rate of 1.6% in 2001, compared with a regional average of over 2%. However, it is important to note that the infection rate among adolescents has recently doubled, and although there are indications that the rate of increase may be slowing, the epidemic has not yet peaked.

Jamaica has achieved considerable success in near universal enrollment for early childhood education, but significant quality problems remain. Dropout rates are high; nearly 30% of boys leave school before completing high school. Test score results are disappointing, and there is concern that the education

provided is not preparing young people for their role as informed citizens or for productive employment in the competitive global economy.

Environmental degradation and resource depletion are important threats to sustainable economic growth in Jamaica. Natural disasters are also prominent challenges. Hurricanes have caused spectacular damage and floods occur often, causing extensive economic losses and diverting funds from other needs for emergency response and repairs. Jamaica is rich in endemic species although there is inadequate baseline data on biological resources. Fourteen animal endemic species and over 200 plant endemic species are classified as critically imperiled or especially vulnerable to extinction. They face habitat destruction and inadequate public awareness of the need for protection.

U.S. Interests and Goals: U.S. strategic goals in Jamaica are based on the realities of geographic proximity and twenty-first century globalization. Within this context, our strategy is largely driven by the close interrelationship between border security, narcotics trafficking, international crime, ease of migration/immigration/travel (including the potential for the transmission of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS), currency flows, the urgency of sustainable economic development, and the balance the U.S. seeks to achieve between homeland security and the efficient movement of commerce and people.

Bilateral relations with Jamaica are generally very good, with collaboration motivated by common national interests and shared values. Jamaica has the potential to strengthen its democracy and its market economy, but its ability to do so and to support U.S. objectives, interests, and goals will depend upon (1) successfully addressing the negative cross-border issues outlined above; (2) reducing barriers to trade and investment and encouraging productivity; and (3) the creation of institutions and an environment favoring swift and consistent application of the rule of law, including reducing violent crime. Supporting Jamaica in its efforts to address these challenges will contribute to U.S. security, regional stability, and a vibrant free trade environment in the hemisphere market order. The Department of State, Department of Agriculture, Peace Corps, Department of Justice, the U.S. Military, and USAID are all working together to deliver assistance for the achievement of U.S. objectives.

Donor Relations: A wide range of complementary programs is being implemented by other bilateral donor agencies and international organizations. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is providing technical and financial support to a variety of social and economic programs, including support to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), solid waste management initiatives, and the control of HIV/AIDS. Additionally, they are providing loan funding amounting to US\$20 million for a project in Citizen Security and Justice. The United Nations (UN) is supporting a number of environmental issues. The European Union (EU), the Japanese Government, and the IDB are collaborating with USAID on water and sanitation in Jamaica. The EU is also supporting SMEs and the agriculture sector. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is assisting with sustainable job growth and the promotion of innovative and competitive export opportunities. The World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the British Department for International Development (DFID) are working on various education initiatives. USAID and DFID are co-financing a pilot economic growth program (cluster competitiveness), and with the police to strengthen capacity and build community/police relations. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is working in sustainable development, environmental management and awareness and community-based environmental projects. They are also working on social conflict and legal reform projects. Support for HIV/AIDS is coming from several UN agencies including UNAIDS, UNDP, ILO, and UNICEF. Other donor agencies contributing to the fight against HIV/AIDS include CIDA, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the EU, DFID, the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), the Netherlands, the World Bank, and the IDB.

Challenges: Jamaica's main development challenge lies in addressing the prevailing factors that contribute to successive years of poor economic performance and a deteriorating social climate. In spite of registering a modest growth rate in 2001 of 1.74%, and still reeling from a decade of stagnant and negative growth, the Jamaican economy struggles to achieve a credible turnaround. In fact, this performance fell short of the 3 - 4% growth projection for the year primarily because of the global recession, the effects of the September 2001 terrorist attacks, and the flood rains in November 2001.

There has also been a commensurate modest reduction in the number of Jamaicans living below the poverty line to 16.9%. However, the unemployment rate continues to remain high at 15% as the labor market fails to adequately meet the skill requirements of the private sector due to mediocre education levels. At the same time, poorly technically equipped private and industrial sectors, stifling government bureaucracies, and sub standard business practices have contributed to the country's poor competitiveness rating. An alarming crime rate, fueled by high unemployment, limited economic opportunities, political tribalism, and lack of confidence in the judicial process, presents a serious threat. Reversing disturbing trends among the youth in the areas of HIV/STI prevalence, teenage pregnancies, school absenteeism, and unemployment are critical given that 57% of the population is under 30 years old.

There are also serious implications vis-a-vis the deteriorating crime situation, which has already seen Jamaica having the third highest crime rate in the world. Since youth are involved in more than half of violent crimes and comprise more than 60% of the country's poor, programs that target improvements in the education system are deemed essential. This is in the context that around 40% of the primary school students failed the Grade Four Literacy Test in 2001, thus posing negative implications for school capacity and future transitions secondary and tertiary levels. Areas of the education system that require improvements are school management, teaching quality, literacy and numeracy, and school attendance. With around 22% of all out-patients at antenatal clinics in 2001 being below the age of 20, and the same percentage of reported AIDS cases in 2000 being under age 30, there is an urgent need to address sexual behavior among the youth and to improve their reproductive health practices.

Adopting sound environmental practices that are also economically viable is critical in order to preserve the country's natural resources, which form the basis for long-term economic sustainability. There is an inextricable link between Jamaica's economy and its natural resource base. Major industries such as tourism, bauxite, and agriculture can have harmful effects on the natural capital base on which their continued growth depends. There are negative impacts of improperly planned developments, such as poor solid waste and sanitation management, manifested in the deterioration of the coastal zone, coral reefs, and artesian fisheries. The effects of poor agricultural practices on soil stability, chemical run-off into rivers and streams that end up in the coastal waters and clearing of forests for the production of annual crops are some of the impacts of the agricultural sector. In addition, the devastating effects of increasingly intense flooding in the last decade underscore the country's vulnerability to natural disasters and the need to advance efforts to protect the country's watersheds, improve coastal water quality, and promote environmental management practices.

Although Jamaica's political system has been fairly democratic for the past 40 years, and election results have been generally accepted, a culture of intimidation, violence, and criminal influences has traditionally characterized the process. Consequently, there is a perception among the Jamaican public of government corruption, apathy, and lack of political will to address certain social problems such as crime. This perception, coupled with an inefficient judicial system and human rights abuses by the state, highlights the need for programs that open the political process, strengthen the voice of civil society on governance and human rights issues, strengthen the rule of law, and reduce the case backlog in the courts.

With the FTAA looming in 2005, enhancing Jamaica's competitiveness is imperative. Since more the 40% of the country's GDP is contributed from the small, medium and micro enterprise sectors (SMME), addressing those factors that hinder real growth in this area will have an exponential effect. These factors include business constraints such as outdated regulations and banking processes, inefficient government agencies, and indifference among SMMEs toward global trade agreements and their implications. Improving business skills within the private sector and increasing microenterprise lending are also seen as important strategies to spur growth.

Key Achievements: FY2002 was a year of good progress for the USAID program in Jamaica. The Mission is midway through its current strategic plan and many Strategic Objective programs are generating significant, tangible results, while one SO is still in its infant stage. Significant gains were made, however, in facilitating the adoption of a ridge-to-reef approach for natural resource management,

strengthening the private sector, and developing a more stable democratic society. The challenge in coming years will be to build upon these advances, while curbing the culture of crime and violence that exists throughout the island.

Improved Business Environment: Through this SO, USAID supports broad-based economic growth by reducing regulatory constraints to doing business in Jamaica, improving the skills of select Jamaica businesses to better allow them to compete in the global economy, and promoting increased private-sector financing to the micro and small business sectors. In 2002, this program, through its trade capacity building activities, created a friendlier Jamaican business environment through the enhancement of business skills, the reduction of business constraints, and the creation of greater access to microfinancing. USAID also assisted the private sector to develop an understanding of trade reform, which stimulated the proactive participation of the private sector in on-going trade negotiations. Great strides have been made in reducing constraints to doing business in Jamaica. In fact, seven processes were streamlined, significantly reducing the bureaucratic process, and exceeding the 2002 target by one.

Improved Quality of Natural Resources: USAID's response environmental threats is a Ridge-to-Reef natural resource management program that improves the national policy framework and assists community-based NGOs to implement agroforestry, ecotourism, sanitation, and environmental audit activities that improve the quality of coastal waters and upland watersheds. In 2002, the Jamaican parliament accepted the National Ocean and Coastal Policy as a white paper. This policy addresses mechanisms for preventing and controlling environmental degradation in coastal areas; enhancing national institutional capacities for sustainable management of ocean and coastal resources; integrating planning and management of the fisheries, agriculture, and forestry sectors into coastal area management; and ensuring compliance with international treaties and protocols. The Mission has exceeded its targets related to getting policies drafted and through the approval process.

Improved Reproductive Health of Youth: This program concentrates on Jamaica's high-risk adolescent population. Assistance is aimed at increasing availability and access to youth-friendly reproductive health services; developing and disseminating educational materials and innovative approaches to encourage changes in high-risk behaviors; improving the clinical and interpersonal skills of health workers; and strengthening reproductive health policies. In 2002, this program improved access to adolescent reproductive health information and services by expanding youth friendly sites, training various groups in youth friendly approaches, including training in HIV voluntary counseling and testing, and expanding the mass communication network to reach adolescents islandwide. Survey data indicate that in 2002, 1.43% of antenatal clinic attendees tested positive for the HIV virus, which is well below the Ministry of Health's HIV/AIDSs Program's projection of 1.9%. Also, 5.76% of STI clinic attendees tested positive for the virus, well below the 9% anticipated rate. These seroprevalence rates are consistent with the trend anticipated and reported in recent years.

Increased Literacy and Numeracy: USAID's education strategy seeks sustainable improvements in literacy and numeracy among primary school students and out-of-school youth. It includes a youth-at-risk program that is designed to promote self-esteem, reduce teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS/STDs, increase literacy, and re-instate drop-outs into schools. In 2002, children in New Horizon schools made greater gains in reaching near mastery than Jamaican primary school children as a whole, and the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Culture has endorsed the New Horizon's model as being suitable for adoption for school reform in Jamaica.

Improved Citizen Security and Participation: This new program seeks to broaden and deepen civil society's role in issues of governance, improve the efficiency of the justice system, and strengthen the relationship between the police and citizens in targeted communities. In 2002, this program helped ensure free, fair, and transparent elections in Jamaica and generated consensus on how to reduce crime and violence through a multi-pronged approach that involves strengthening the judiciary, empowering civil society, and improving police-community relationships.

Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Target Inner City Communities: This pilot special activity is designed to help reduce crime and violence and create employment and entrepreneurship opportunities

for inner city residents. It also provides assistance in conflict resolution and in reducing crime. In 2002, this program confronted the harsh realities that affect inner-city life in Jamaica, including the culture of crime and violence and, as a result, the program was, however, effective in breaking down social barriers and developing trust among the residents by the establishment of multi-purpose peace centers which serve as venues for mediation, counseling, conflict resolution, and training.

Environmental Compliance: The Mission reviewed all strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are in compliance with approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Environmental Assessments, and Categorical Exclusions and all required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant

SO Level Indicator: Faecal coliform levels in coastal water at targeted sites

SO Level Indicator: Levels of Nitrates and Phosphates in coastal water at targeted sites

SO Level Indicator: Percentage of land under sustainable management in targeted areas

IR 3 Improved management of wastewater treatment plants in targeted sites

IR 1 Increased adoption of environmentally sound practices

IR 2 Increased adoption of policies for improved environmental management

Discussion: As reported in FY 2002, facilitation of the process leading to Cabinet approval and implementation of environmental policies was at various stages for each policy and progress being made in moving these documents through the system was not accurately represented by the previous indicator which compared the total number of policies approved with the total targeted. A new index has been developed to more accurately report on progress. For each policy, this new index assigns one point to each of five stages through which these policies have to be passed on their way to Cabinet approval, giving a total of five points for a policy which has reached this final stage, and a possible total of 30 points when all six policies are finally approved. Based on this new index, a new baseline of 25 or 83% has been established. A target of 27 or 90% has been set for FY 2003.

532-003 Improved reproductive health of youth

SO Level Indicator: HIV seroprevalence among antenatal clinic attenders

SO Level Indicator: HIV seroprevalence among STD clinic attenders

SO Level Indicator: Youth Fertility

IR 1 Increased use of quality reproductive health and HIV/STI services and preventative practices

IR 2 Increased access to quality reproductive health and HIV/STI services

IR 3 Improved knowledge and skills related to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS/STIs

IR 4 National policies and guidelines implemented in support of reproductive health (focus of youth)

Discussion: A mid-term evaluation of the adolescent reproductive health component of this strategic objective was undertaken in November 2002. The results of this evaluation are currently being reviewed and, if necessary, changes will be made to the results framework and submitted to Washington as appropriate.

532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth

SO Level Indicator: Grade 6 Language Arts scores

SO Level Indicator: Grade 6 Mathematics scores

IR 1 Improved quality of teaching

IR 2 Increased school attendance

IR 3 Improved management of schools

IR 4 NGO sites meeting UAP literacy teaching standards

Discussion: No changes to this SO are contemplated.

532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors

SO Level Indicator: Number of new businesses registered

IR 1 Key business processes reduced while fostering competition

IR 2 Business skills of companies improved

IR 3 Private financing for the micro and small sectors increased

Discussion:

532-007 Improved economic and social conditions in targeted inner city communities

SO Level Indicator: Improving the economic and social conditions in targeted inner-city communities of Grants Pen and Stand Pipe

IR 1 Increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities

IR 2 Improved community capacity for conflict resolution

Discussion: The Mission recognizes that the high levels of major crime in the Grants Pen community are the results of other factors than those being addressed under the SpO. Therefore, it is proposed that the indicator relating to number of major crimes be replaced by one that reflects more directly the work being done in alternative dispute resolution (ADR) building community relations.

532-008 Improved Citizen Security and Participation in Democratic Processes

SO Level Indicator: Number of complaints filed at pilot community policing stations

SO Level Indicator: Number of key policies related to crime and violence that have been influenced by CSO's

SO Level Indicator: Reduction in crime rate

SO Level Indicator: Reduction in the number of backlogged cases in magistrate courts

IR 1 Improved capacity of civil society to engage in democratic processes

IR 2 Improved community/police relations

IR 3 Improved capacity of the justice system

Discussion: As mentioned earlier, this SO is still in its infancy stages and the Mission is committed to developing a sound, realistic results framework. The SO and IRs listed above are being used temporarily until the Mission can finalize a comprehensive, yet manageable, results framework that accurately encompasses the linkages and supporting relationships among activities and the overall strategic objective. Once completed, it will be submitted to USAID/Washington for approval.

Selected Performance Measures - Jamaica

3/13/2003 12:52:40 PM

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02) | OU Response | Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective | Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years." |
|--|-------------|---|--|
| Pillar I: Global Development Alliance | | | |

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

| | | | |
|--|----|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | No | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | No | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | No | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | No | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | No | | |
| a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners) | 0 | | |
| b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003? | 2 | | |
| What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? | 0 | | |

| |
|--|
| Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened |

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|--|---|---|
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | Yes | | USAID collaborated with Management Central Systems (MCS) to create an on-line payroll system referred to as BizPayCentral.com. This received an international award for the best small business solution in the Caribbean and the fifth best in the world out of 900 nominees. Up to the time of reporting, 50 companies with payrolls of over 600 were already using the system. This contributed to the target for the number of companies achieving technological improvements being exceeded by 143%. | The data is collected over a calendar year. |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | N/A | | | |

USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | |

USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|---|--|
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | Yes | | | USAID partnered with Management Control Systems (MCS) to create an online payroll system to assist small businesses that do not have the skills or system in-house for doing their own payrolls. The on-line system known as BizPayCentral.com, received an international award as the best small business solution in the Caribbean and the fifth best in the world from a field of 900 nominees. Already 50 companies, with payrolls totaling over 600, have benefitted from this system. | This result contributed to improving business skills for micro-enterprises. This is measured by the number of companies achieving technological solutions. |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | No | | | | |

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|---|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | No | | | | The indicators are not appropriate for this SO. |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | No | | | | |
| a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | | |

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | | |
| a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual) | | | | |
| b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target) | | | | |
| Pillar III: Global Health | | | | |
| USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies | | | | |

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|----|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | No | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | | |
| Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS) | % | | | |
| USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality | | | | |

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | |

This indicator is not used because it would not reflect the types of interventions being made.

| | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country? | | | | |

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|----|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | No | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | | |
| Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS) | % | | | |

This indicator is not appropriate for reporting this SO.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|----|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | No | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | |

Data is being collected on the national HIV seroprevalence rates. However, These will not be available before 2003.

| | | | | |
|---|------|--------|-------|--|
| a. Total condom sales (2002 actual) | | | | |
| b. Total condom sales (2003 target) | | | | |
| National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System) | % | | | |
| Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | | | | |
| Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15 - 24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey) | % | | | |
| Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics | | | | |
| Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance | | | | |
| Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support | | | | |
| Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance | | | | |
| Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children | | | | |
| Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services | | | | |
| Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months | | | | |
| Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year. | | | | |
| Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4) | | | | |
| Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months | | | | |
| Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers | | | | |
| Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance | | | | |
| Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment | | | | |
| Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program | | | | |
| a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? | | | | |
| b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003? | | | | |
| a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual) | Male | Female | Total | |
| b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target) | Male | Female | Total | |
| USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance | | | | |
| Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? | | | | |
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual) | | | | |
| b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target) | | | | |
| a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual) | % | | | |
| b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target) | % | | | |

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | |

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | |

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | | | |

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict | |
|--------------------------------------|--|

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

| | | | | |
|--|------|--------|-------|--|
| 532-002 Improved Quality of Key Natural Resources in Selected Areas that are both Environmentally and Economically Significant | | | | |
| 532-003 Improved Reproductive Health of Youth | | | | |
| 532-004 Increased Literacy and Numeracy among Targeted Jamaican Youth | | | | |
| 532-006 Improve Business Environment for Developing the Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprise Sectors | | | | |
| 532-007 Improved Economic and Social Conditions in Targeted Inner City Communities | N/A | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries | | | | |
| Crude mortality rates | % | | | |
| Child malnutrition rates | % | | | |
| Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort? | | | | |
| Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over) | Male | Female | Total | |
| Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15) | Male | Female | Total | |